

CX #1634

EVIDENTIARY DOCUMENT #5232.

RAYMOND C. RICHARDSON; J. G. MURDOCH.

Q. Will each of you please state your name, rank, serial number, age and permanent address?

RICHARDSON: My name is RAYMOND C. RICHARDSON, I am a Sergeant in the U. S. Army Air Corps, my serial number is 19020678...

MURDOCH: My name is JOHN G. MURDOCH, I am a Technical Sergeant in the U. S. ARMY AIR CORPS, my serial number is 6948828, I am 26 years of age...

.....
RICHARDSON AND MURDOCH: On or about 2 October 1942, approximately 1900 American prisoners of war were placed on board a 9,000 ton freighter by the name of Tottori Maru at Manila, P. I. The American prisoners of war were forced into the small holds at the point of a bayonet and a sword that the Japanese had. Two large holds and one small hold were occupied by the American prisoners of war and we were allowed only one deck of the hold. The men were packed in so tightly that no more than approximately three-fourths of the men were able to lie down on their sides, head to foot, at one time. The ventilation system was of canvas and the fabric was torn at the base of the ventilator and the open space was blocked by baggage, preventing the air from coming in. Up until we arrived at Formosa on or about 10 October 1942 there were approximately 200 Japanese soldiers on board also and they occupied the upper deck of the center hold and the fourth and fifth holds. Upon arrival at Formosa all the Japanese soldiers were taken off except a force of guards who remained in the center hold. This allowed the American prisoners of war to spread out a little more going back into the fourth and fifth holds. However, this still did not relieve the crowded condition to any great extent. At Formosa all the American prisoners of war were allowed to go ashore and take a bath and clean up, at which time the ship was also cleaned up. During the first ten or twelve days the American prisoners of war received a ration equivalent to about six soda crackers per day and one canteen of water. After leaving Formosa the Japanese added to our rations one dish of rice per day. The American prisoners of war were allowed to go up on the top deck at any time during the day or night and approximately one-third of the men were able to go up at one time. The sanitary conditions aboard this ship were very inadequate in that we had only six latrines for the entire 1,900 men during the first eight days of the trip and after the Japanese soldiers were taken off we had access to another latrine which would accommodate three men. These conditions were very inadequate in that most of the American prisoners of war had dysentery very badly. The Japanese furnished no medical supplies or facilities during the entire trip. The men were all dressed for tropical climate and as we approached the colder weather about ten days out of Korea the Japanese made no effort to furnish any heat and did not furnish the American prisoners of war additional clothing. During the entire trip there were approximately 15 American prisoners of war that died as a result of the conditions that prevailed on the ship and from lack of medical attention. We debarked from the Tottori Maru at Osaka, Japan, on 11 November, 1942.

.....

File 1634A
5232

「レイモンド・シー・リチャードソン」及び「J. G. マドック」は、係書

同「二人とも各自二姓名階級認識票番号筆跡本籍地を言はず」

「リチャードソン」

「私ハレイモンド・シー・リチャードソント申シマス。私ハ米口陸軍航空
隊ノ軍事員デ認識票番号ハ九〇六七ト云フアリマス。」

「マドック」

「私ハ名前ハ何ジヨニ・G・マドックト申シマス。私ハ米口陸軍

FILE COPY

RETURN TO ROOM 361

「九四三番館和十七番館」二日頃ガタト思ヒマスガ約九〇〇人
ノ米軍停務所ガアリシ群島「マニラ」カ「マニラ」島取ル
言フ九〇〇ト云フ物船ニ乗セラルマシタ。米口停務所ハ月
本兵ノ銃剣ト軍刀ニカガナシテ狭イ船艙中（追ヒ込
メシタ。ニッ大船艙トツノ小船艙ガ米軍停務所用ニ
宛テラシテ船艙一甲校ガクガ使用可サレマシタ。
ソノ窮屈ヲ加減ハ寒シドイモデ一時ニ全員精々
三位ガ頭ト足ヲミツケ合ツテ横ニシテニ寝ガセテ
シタ。「キヤンバ」デ出来テ居ル操気装置（操気口）概
ノ所ヲ布地ガ破ラ隙間ニセ物ガ山ト積テ「マニラ」空
流通ヲ妨グテ居マス。九四三年ノ十月十日頃ガタガ台湾ニ
着ク迄ニ大凡ソニ百名ノ日本ノ兵隊ガ吾々ト同船ニ居
リ彼等ハ中史船艙一甲校ト西ノ五番船艙ヲ専用ニ
居ラマシタ。台湾（着クト同時ニ中史船艙ニ残ヤリ護衛兵
一隊ヲ除ク外）日本兵ハ全部下船シマシタ。

261

1071

カル不十分な状態、三大多数米量停滯にヒドイ危機
 ニ至ルツテ居リマシタ。日本側ハ全籠油ヲ通シテ煤油モ受シタリ
 バ手當面モラニ事ハ、一ツモノヲ受シタセテマシタ。吾々兵士ハ
 官商着服を着テ居タリマスが朝鮮産油ニアツタ十日間、
 寒イ天候所ニ来タ時モ暖房ノ設備モ受シタリ、兵隊
 連ニ上着二枚サ増シテハ受シタマシタ。コノ籠油ヲ通シテ
 十五人米量停滯が船中ヲ流行シタ板文ノタメト手當面、
 不充分、タメニ死ンダゲアリマス。吾々ハ身取れリ、一九四三年
 (昭和十七年)十一月十日ニ日本ハ大敗、下船致シマシタ。